

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ac	ACADIA SILT LOAM	This somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on broad flats on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is slow and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The soil has a seasonal high water table about 2 to 4 feet below the surface in winter and spring. The clayey subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.
BB	BASILE AND GUYTON SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These level, poorly drained soils are on the flood plains of narrow drainageways. They are subject to frequent flooding. About 50 percent of the area is Basile soil and 30 percent is Guyton soil. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. Natural fertility is low.
Be	BEAUREGARD SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping soil is on broad areas on uplands. It is loamy throughout. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly through the subsoil. The soil is wet for long periods because of slow runoff and a seasonal high water table.
Bn	BIENVILLE LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping or gently sloping, somewhat excessively drained soil is on low stream terraces. It is sandy throughout. Permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity is low or very low. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
Cd	CADDO-MESSER COMPLEX	These Caddo and Messer soils are in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The Caddo soil is poorly drained and is in swales and on level areas. It makes up most of the map unit. The Messer soil is moderately well drained and is on mounds and low ridges. Both soils are acid and loamy throughout the profile. Permeability is slow in both soils. Runoff is slow on the Caddo soil and medium on the Messer soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.
Cf	GORE (CADEVILLE) VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium, and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
Ch	CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on low stream terraces. It is loamy throughout, or it has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the subsoil. The soil dries quickly after rains. Plants are damaged by a lack of moisture during dry periods in summer and fall.

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Ck	CAHABA-BIENVILLE-GUYTON COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	These Cahaba, Bienville, and Guyton soils are in a complex pattern on the landscape. Cahaba and Bienville soils are on ridges, and the Guyton soil is in swales. The Cahaba soils are well drained and loamy throughout. The Bienville soils are somewhat excessively drained and are sandy throughout. Guyton soils are poorly drained and are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low in all soils. The Bienville soil is droughty to plants. The Guyton soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.
Cr	CROWLEY-VIDRINE COMPLEX	These Crowley and Vidrine soils are on broad slightly convex areas on the Gulf Coastal Prairie. The Crowley soil is poorly drained and makes up most of the acreage. The Vidrine soil is somewhat poorly drained. It is on smooth mound areas and microridges. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. They are acid throughout the crop rooting zone and have low natural fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Crowley soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. Surface runoff is slow on both soils. The shrink-swell potential is high.
Fd	FROST SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Fo	FROST SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are in long, narrow depressional areas along drainageways. They flood occasionally for brief to long periods. The soils formed in loess, and they are loamy throughout the profile. The soils are acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soils. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
GY	GUYTON AND CASCILLA SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	080AY083OK SHALLOW PRAIRIE: THE POTENTIAL PLANT COMMUNITY IS A TALL GRASS ASPECT. SPECIES COMPOSITION, BY WEIGHT IS 75 PERCENT GRASSES, 20 PERCENT FORBS AND 5 PERCENT WOODY PLANTS. BIG BLUESTEM, INDIANGRASS, SWITCHGRASS, LITTLE BLUESTEM, TEPHROSIA, CATCLAW SENSITIVEBRIER, PERENNIAL SUNFLOWERS AND SKUNKBUSH ARE PREFERRED PLANTS AND MAKE UP 65 PERCENT OF LIVESTOCK FORAGE PRODUCTION IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. UNDER CONTINUOUS HEAVY GRAZING, THEY ARE REPLACED BY LESS PALATABLE PLANTS SUCH AS DROPSEEDS, JOINTTAIL, SCRIBNER PANICUM, BUFFALOGRASS, WILDINDIGO, MILKWEEDS, SAGEWORT, SUMACS, AND INDIGOBUSH. AS THE SITE DETERIORATES, OTHER PLANTS, SUCH AS BROOMSEDGE BLUESTEM, SPLITBEARD, JAPANESE BROME, SHOWY PARTRIDGEPEA, COMMON BROOMWEED, RAGWEEDS, BITTER SNEEZEWEED, CROTONS, PERSIMMON, AND HAWTHORN DOMINATE THE SITE.

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Ge	GLENMORA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is about 2 to 3 feet below the surface in winter and spring. The subsoil has a moderate shrink-swell potential.
Gf	GORE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium, and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
Go	GUYTON SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained soil is in depressional areas. It is occasionally flooded, ponded, or otherwise saturated for long periods in winter and spring. The soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or very slow. Runoff is very slow to ponded. The shrink-swell potential is low.
Gt	GUYTON SILT LOAM, PONDED	This level, very poorly drained soil is in abandoned stream channels. It is ponded most of the time. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low.
Gu	GUYTON-MESSER COMPLEX	These Guyton and Messer soils are in a landscape of broad flats and many pimple mounds. Messer soil is on the mounds, and Guyton soil is on the flats. Slopes range from less than 1 percent on the flats to 5 percent on the mounds. The Guyton soil is poorly drained, and the Messer soil is moderately well drained. Both soils are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. Permeability is slow in both soils. Natural fertility is low.
Kd	KINDER-MESSER COMPLEX	These Kinder and Messer soils are in a landscape of broad flats and many pimple mounds. Most of the mounds have been smoothed for farming. Messer soil is on the mounds, or smoothed mound areas and Kinder soil is on the flats. Slope ranges from 0 to 1 percent. The Kinder soil is poorly drained, and the Messer soil is moderately well drained. Both soils are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring. Permeability is slow in both soils. Natural fertility is low.
Ma	MALBIS FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout and has plinthite in the lower part of the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil.

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Mm	MAMOU SILT LOAM	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on natural levees of old stream channels that drain the terrace uplands. It is acid and loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Rt	RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
Wr	WRIGHTSVILLE-VIDRINE COMPLEX	These poorly drained Wrightsville soils and somewhat poorly drained Vidrine soils are on the terrace uplands. The Wrightsville soil is on broad flats and makes up most of the map unit. The Vidrine soil is on low circular mounds or smoothed mound areas and makes up a lesser part of the map unit. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Both soils have low fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Wrightsville soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. A seasonal high water table is present in both soils for long periods in winter and spring. Surface runoff is slow on the Wrightsville soil and medium on the Vidrine soil. The shrink-swell potential is high in both soils. Slopes range from less than 1 percent on the Wrightsville soil to about 3 percent on the Vidrine soil.